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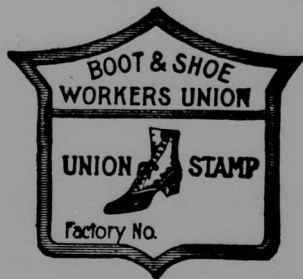
LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—December 25, 1914.

STOCKTON FIGHT ENDED.
HOW TO OBTAIN GOOD JUDGES.
PRESERVE THE MUNICIPAL RAILWAYS.
CHILD LABOR SUNDAY.
WAR EXPLODES A THEORY.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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The calendar portrays a typical Western girl in cowboy costume holding a horse by the bridle, near a scene of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. The calendar pad consists of 12 sheets, giving list of holidays and moon changes and small blanks for memoranda for 1915.

The back contains information about postal matters, small calendar for 1916, and list of special dates at Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

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Stockton Fight Ended

After five and a half months of bitter industrial warfare due to an attempt on the part of a couple of professional labor crushers to earn their salaries by inaugurating the non-union shop in the city of Stockton an agreement has been reached between the unions and the employers of that city, after the elimination of the professionals, which has brought to an end the long and destructive contest.

Negotiations having as their purpose the ending of the strife have been conducted during the past few weeks both in San Francisco and in Stockton, during the course of which complete secrecy was maintained until last Monday night, when a great mass meeting of both the unions and the employers was called in the Slough City and the agreement reached by the two committees submitted for ratification.

Under the terms of the agreement wages and hours are to remain as they were previous to the lockout. It was also agreed that the demands sent to the Stockton Labor and Building Trades Councils to the effect that no one with union cards would be employed and that the union label and shop cards would not be recognized, should be withdrawn officially by the Merchants, Manufacturers' and Employers' Association.

On the part of the unions it is agreed that they are to cease picketing and boycotting members of the association.

The main feature of the settlement reached is the paragraph which provides for a standing committee consisting of three members from the employers' association and three from the unions, to which shall be referred all disputes arising in the future between employers and employees, and providing that no drastic action shall be taken by either side party to the dispute until the committee has considered the case and rendered a decision. This paragraph is calculated to prevent a recurrence of trouble between the unions and employers, and was insisted upon because of the disastrous effects of the fight just closed upon the business interests of Stockton. All lines of business suffered greatly as a consequence of the struggle, building operations having been almost completely abandoned and building contracts for future work falling away to almost nothing.

The great victory for organized labor, however, lies principally in the fact that the employers' association in the beginning, had intended to spread the fight for the non-union shop throughout the State and the unions put up such a vigorous and effective fight in Stockton that the union crushers

found themselves unable to induce employers of other localities to engage in a contest with organized labor.

Now that the fight is ended and the employers of Stockton have had their curiosity gratified with regard to organized labor's ability to defend itself against attack, it is anticipated that peace will reign in that city, and elsewhere in the State, for some little time.

The agreement ratified on Monday night last reads as follows:

This agreement, made and entered into this 17th day of December, 1914, by and between a committee of three members representing the Merchants, Manufacturers' and Employers' Association, hereinafter called the association, and a similar committee of three representing the Building Trades Council of San Joaquin County and the Central Labor Council of San Joaquin County, hereinafter called the unions, witnesseth:

That in order to speedily terminate the industrial struggle in the city of Stockton, and to prevent a recurrence of the same, it is hereby mutually agreed as follows:

First—That the unions agree to stop all boycotting and all picketing, and that notice to that effect be sent to the parties boycotted in the same manner as the original notice of boycotting was sent.

Second—That the association agrees to withdraw the letter sent by them to the Building Trades Council and to the Central Labor Council, under date of June 26, 1914, and notice to that effect be sent to them in the same manner as the original letter was sent.

Third—That wages and hours are to remain the same as in force on July 8, 1914.

Fourth—That a committee of three from each side be appointed, to which shall be referred all questions affecting wages and hours which may arise between the two parties, the decision of said committee to be binding on both sides, it being definitely understood that no drastic action shall be taken by either side until after said committee has considered the matter and rendered a decision.

In witness whereof this agreement is signed in duplicate and delivered on the date first above written by the conference committee representing both parties hereto, thereunto duly authorized.

Robert Inglis, E. L. Gnekow, F. J. Viebrock, Committee Representing the Association.

J. T. Woods, J. B. Dale, Joseph E. Eck, Committee Representing the Unions.

HOW TO OBTAIN GOOD JUDGES.

If the bench and bar of California, instead of merely agitating for the appointment of judges, would provide a method whereby we may be sure to obtain good judges, regardless of the method of their selection, it would be a step forward in the legal administration of this State.

The sole provision to make judges appointive instead of elective will not secure such a result.

The following method, proposed by Attorney Henry B. Lister, would secure the main object without disturbing the mode of selection, which should at all hazards, remain as heretofore in the hands of the people.

The proposed measure is to the following effect:

"To protect the public from incompetency and insure efficiency in salaried employees, requiring a knowledge of law.

"A board of three legal examiners shall be appointed by the Governor, who twice a year shall cause an examination to be held simultaneously in San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Sacramento, for such persons desiring to be examined and who are members of the bar. The examination is to be written and secret. Each applicant for examination shall pay a fee of two dollars and fifty (\$2.50) cents, to the Secretary of State, for each subject who shall give the applicant a number, and said number only shall appear on the answer to the examination paper. A portion of the fees shall be paid to the examiners, who shall receive no other compensation.

"The applicant may be examined in as many subjects as he makes application for. Each subject of law shall have a given value, all subjects together totaling 100, which shall be called the count of 100.

"The Secretary of State shall give a certificate to those who have passed in any subject or subjects. Upon taking an examination subsequently the new subjects passed must be added to the count and a new certificate issued, showing the total count.

"There shall also be elected in every county or city and county a character committee of three citizens, who shall examine into the character and experience of those persons who have obtained a count of forty or a count of fifty-five, and who desire to be registered as possible candidates for public office, and upon a favorable report from them, the Secretary of State shall issue to those who have obtained a count of forty, a certificate showing them to be eligible to appointment or election for Justice of the Peace, Police Judge, or Assistant District Attorney.

"And a certificate to those who have obtained a count of fifty-five, showing them to be eligible for election or appointment as Judge of the Superior Court, District Attorney, or Deputy Attorney-General.

"There shall also be a similar character committee elected by the entire State, who shall pass upon the character and experience of those who have obtained a count of seventy-five. The applicants who have obtained a seventy-five count and passed the State Character Committee shall receive from the Secretary of State certificates showing them to be eligible for election or appointment to the positions of Justice of the Supreme Court, Justice of the District Court of Appeals, or Attorney-General.

"No person shall be eligible for election, or appointment to office of Justice of the Peace, Police Judge, Assistant District Attorney, District Attorney, Judge of the Superior Court, Justice of the District Court of Appeals, Justice of the Supreme Court, or Attorney-General, until he has received such certificate of eligibility."

There is no substitute for thoroughgoing, ardent and sincere earnestness.—Dickens.

BOOKBINDERS ACTIVE.

Bookbinders' Union No. 31 decided to hold its annual ball at Eagles' Hall, 275 Golden Gate avenue, on Saturday evening, January 23, 1915. At its last meeting, the union raffled, free, five 12-pound turkeys, which created much interest among the members present.

Officers for the ensuing term were elected as follows: President, Thomas P. Garrity; vice-president, George Buchn; recording secretary, Earl Miller; financial secretary and business representative, Wm. C. Booth; treasurer, Joseph F. Floyd; members of executive committee, T. J. O'Leary and Henry Brown; sergeant-at-arms, Edward Lawler; inspector, William Fitzgerald; delegates to Labor Council, Thomas P. Garrity, Chas. J. Williams and Adolph Pauli; delegates to Allied Printing Trades Council, Thomas P. Garrity, Wm. C. Booth and Earl Miller; delegate to Oakland Allied Printing Trades Council, August R. F. Brandes; delegates to Bindery Women's Union No. 125, H. T. Gardner and Al. G. Bierma; delegates to Label Section, Chas. J. Lovell, Jr., and J. W. Raymond.

Thomas P. Garrity is entering upon his sixth term as president of this organization.

Walter N. Reddick, a former member of this local, now connected with the Seattle Union, was elected to the office of general secretary of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, by the executive council, to succeed the late James W. Dougherty, who held this position for the past eighteen years. The selection of Mr. Reddick for this important office is very much appreciated by the bookbinders of the Pacific Coast, for Mr. Reddick stands very high in their esteem.

HERE'S LIBEL ON WOMEN.

There can be no doubt whatever that the following dialogue in the "Musical Courier" was written by a mere man:

"If ever the Germans capture Dunkirk, the rest of England had better be careful."

"Why, you goose, Dunkirk isn't in England; it's in Scotland."

"Of course it is. How stupid of me. I don't understand, though, how the Germans got into Scotland."

"They took the soldiers over in submarines by the northern route."

"What's the latest news from Verdun?"

"I haven't been following the campaign in Serbia at all. It's a foregone conclusion that a little country like Serbia can't hold out against Russia very long."

"How many troops has Russia?"

"Oh, about 40,000,000."

"Have the Austrians decided to give up their attack on Przemyśl?"

"Long ago, my dear. You see, they had the Meuse in their rear, and the fire from the English warships was too severe, so their position became untenable and they fell back on their intrenchments near Warsaw."

"What are the French doing?"

"They have just captured Vosges, a very important strategic center in Germany."

"I thought Vosges is in Belgium."

"You are right; it is. I got it mixed up with Ypres."

"Aren't those German guns remarkable?"

"Phenomenal! And to think that they're only fifteen inches high."

"Soissons is putting up a stiff fight."

"He has to. Don't you know what his object is?"

"No."

"To push on to Cracow and effect a juncture with Joffre."

"Isn't it wonderful to be able to follow the whole war scheme so thoroughly?"

"Marvelous!"

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VAUDEVILLE—PRIZE FIGHTS IN ROME.

The story of how prize fights and vaudeville were the death of legitimate drama in ancient Rome two thousand years ago is to be told in a course on "Greek and Roman Comedy" to be given at the University of California by Professor Henry W. Prescott of Chicago. (He has just been appointed Sather Professor of Classical Literature for the half year beginning January 11th, when a flood of new students will pour into Berkeley.)

The legitimate drama always had a hard time at Rome. To write or act wasn't "the thing"—warfare and politics were the proper occupations for men of parts. But it was the custom to give a play as part of a religious festival, three or four times a year. Occasionally when a great man died a play was presented—as a part of the "wake," as it were. One of the most notable writers of such plays was Terence—not from the Emerald Isle, but a negro slave from Carthage. As some modern author-managers borrow their plots from French or German playwrights, so this famous early plagiarist stole his plays bodily from the Greek writers of comedy.

The Roman comedies were usually acted of a morning, in an out-of-door theatre, and everybody was welcome. In the prologue which the negro playwright Terence prepared for a revival of one of his plays, he tells how the previous performance was utterly ruined because the whole audience got up in the middle of it and went off to see a rope-dancer.

To keep his audience from being stolen by the superior charms of the mines—the vaudeville skit of the period—Terence's most famous rival, Plautus, tried to "play to the galleries." This he did by injecting all manner of up-to-the-minute Roman gags into the plays he borrowed from Greek writers. But even though Plautus had special knowledge of how to please an audience, having been a stage hand and an actor himself, his plays could not stem the tide of interest in vaudeville and in gladiatorial combats. Within a few decades the attempt to write Latin plays was given up. Not a single really original and creative Latin playwright had been developed—only adapters of Greek plays—but nevertheless their work throws a flood of light on what life was like in ancient Rome.

So full of local hits were the comedies written in Greece that much of these plays is well-nigh incomprehensible today. There were no newspapers when the Peloponnesian war was fought, so Aristophanes took the place of the Oppers, Bud Fishers, Tads, and Goldbergs then not invented, in hitting off for popular consumption the humors of Athenian politics and the foibles of contemporary great men.

"The Follies of the Fifth Century B. C." would have been an appropriate general title for the comedies of Aristophanes (if he had known it was B. C.). Slap-stick humor, song, dance, then knockabout farce, song dance, all burlesquing the famous statesmen, soldiers, and writers of his day—that was the recipe of Aristophanes for comedy, much as it remains the recipe for many modern constructors of burlesque.

To make people understand what sort of people the Greeks and Romans were is the real object of Professor Prescott's teaching at Berkeley. His classroom is to be thrown open to those who know no Latin and less Greek as well as to those classically trained. And so that the general public, too, may come, as well as the students, he is to lecture at eight on Tuesday and Thursday evening each week, from January to May, on "The Classical Epic," with contrasts drawn between the Greek folk-epics and romantic epics and the artistic epic of Virgil. He will tell how the literary art of the Roman poet reflects the social and political conditions of the Rome of two thousand years ago.

PRESERVE THE MUNICIPAL RAILWAYS.

By Edward P. E. Troy.

The proposal that the United Railroads should be permitted to run its Mission, Market, Ellis-O'Farrell, Sutter, Fourth streets, and its lines at North Beach on to the tracks of the Municipal street railway is the boldest scheme for the destruction of municipal ownership that has ever been proposed in San Francisco.

The people of this city have spent over five million dollars in the building of municipal street railways. The bad service, overcrowding of the cars, and inefficient management of the United Railroads, coupled with the bribery and corruption of our public officials by that company (to which the Supervisors confessed) and the scandal and disgrace which it brought upon our city, were the prime causes of the construction of the Municipal railway.

The United Railroads never has given proper service to the people of this city. Although it had 921 cars in 1902 when its gross receipts were but five million one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, today, with receipts of nearly nine millions of dollars annually, it has but 630 cars, as shown by the official records of the license collector's office. During the 12 years of the organization of that company, it never has given good service to our people nor run sufficient cars to accommodate the traffic. If that company cannot run enough cars for its own travel, how can it furnish cars to accommodate traffic on the Municipal street railways?

Should the United Railroads be permitted to use these tracks it would neglect those parts of the city in which it has franchises, and run its cars over the municipal tracks, so as to take away from the municipal lines the income necessary for operation, maintenance, and interest. Its every effort would be made to destroy the municipal lines.

The United Railroads has no legal right to operate its cars over any of the streets without a franchise. The charter provides that it shall be a condition of every street railway franchise that the employees shall be paid not less than \$3 per day, and work not more than eight hours in a day. The Supervisors have no power to permit the operation of any street railway on the municipal tracks or elsewhere in violation of the terms of the charter. The employees of the municipal railways get \$3 for an eight-hour day.

The friends of municipal ownership must act immediately. This plot to steal the municipal

railroad has been hatching for over two years. In Berkeley the municipal electric plant was destroyed by a similar scheme. Every organization in the city favoring public ownership should adopt resolutions against this proposal.

The United Railroads is loaded down with nearly \$90,000,000 of stock, bonds and other debt. The recent plunder of it by Patrick Calhoun, with the assistance of a number of its present officers and employees, who took \$1,096,000 in gold out of its treasury, has left that company bankrupt.

The scheme of turning over the municipal tracks to that corrupt, bankrupt corporation (which, by the way, is proposed by a man who does not live in this city, but is a resident in Piedmont), if consummated, would enable that company to compel the people of San Francisco to pay for the million taken by Calhoun and the \$90,000,000 of its watered securities.

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CHILD LABOR SUNDAY.

To celebrate an American Child Labor Sunday when the world is torn by war may appear untimely, even provincial, yet the National Child Labor Committee, with the approval of the executive committee of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, announces January 24th as Child Labor Sunday and states that the celebration of it is especially vital at this time, not in spite of the war, but because of it. The committee calls attention to the unexpected effect of the war on the employment of children. In certain trades the demand and output have increased above normal, the labor supply is overworked and there is a tendency to break down the fixed limits of hours of work and of age of employment. In many industries, on the other hand, business is slack. The resulting unemployment and poverty put a premium on the earnings of every member of the family and encourage the employment of children where heretofore they have been in school. In short, the European war has created abnormal industrial conditions in the United States which incline us to overlook our real standards and to forget for the time being our ideals as to the protection and the development of children. But if we are to preserve our integrity and continue national progress, the present crisis must be faced with the determination that none of the scant protection now provided children by law shall be sacrificed in the name of expediency. For this reason the National Child Labor Committee believes Child Labor Sunday of more significance this year than ever before.

The specific issue in which the committee is most interested at this time is the Palmer-Owen bill, pending in Congress, to regulate interstate commerce in the products of child labor. This bill is supported by Congressmen of all parties and by many national organizations such as the American Federation of Labor, the Federal Council of Churches, and the American Medical Association, yet it is feared that in the rush of other business it may be overlooked and will fail to pass this Congress, although it has been favorably reported by the House Committee on Labor. The National Child Labor Committee is therefore making a plea for the bill on Child Labor Sunday, asking clergymen to indorse it, and requesting all its friends to write their Congressmen calling attention to its importance and urging its immediate passage.

COST OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Estimates regarding the loss caused by preventable diseases are always interesting, although necessarily general. The smaller the area affected, the more accurate are the figures apt to be. Prof. Irving Fisher's estimate, in his report on national vitality, of the economic loss for the entire country at one and one-half billions a year is familiar to students of public health conditions. An estimate recently issued by the Minnesota State Board of Health shows the economic loss from death from typhoid fever in Minnesota in the last six years to be \$21,958,940, while the deaths from tuberculosis are six times as great and the loss three times as great as that from typhoid, or \$66,583,320, making a total loss from the two diseases alone of \$88,542,260 for six years, or an annual loss of \$14,757,043. In making this estimate the following economic values were used in computing the financial loss from deaths: Professional, business men and farmers, \$500; skilled laborers, \$300; unskilled laborers and domestics, \$200; married women, \$200; children under 15 years of age, \$100. These valuations are conservative, in the opinion of "The Journal of the American Medical Association," and should represent the minimum rather than the maximum loss.

TO A COMPLAINING YOUNG MAN.

Complaining young man, a word to you: Are you finding fault because the world isn't doing the right thing by you? Do you think your hours of service are too long, your wages too low, and your work too hard? Kindly ask your father, in the light of his experience, what he thinks about it.

Let your father tell you of the frugal home of his boyhood days, the meager fare, the lack of luxuries and the absence of summer vacations. Let him tell you how happy he and your mother were under conditions that to you would impel a sense of revolt.

Young man, the world has moved. You are far better off than your father was. You are enjoying shorter hours, better wages, more holidays, and your regular summer vacation. All the surroundings in your office, shop or factory are much better than your father had. At your home there are soft carpets on the floor, curtains and screens on the windows, bathing apparatus and a telephone.

There are not only sewing machines for the good mother, but you will find an organ or a piano and perhaps a talking machine for your sister. Your table is well supplied with what you need and with many things that in your father's boyhood were luxuries far beyond his reach.

Stop and think of these things, complaining young man, and then answer the question: "Are you as good a citizen as your father?"—"Leslie's Weekly."

Another thought, young man, before you accept the Leslie view as correct. If your father had not complained and been discontented, would it have been possible for you to enjoy the better conditions enumerated? If you are to leave the world better than you found it, should you cease complaining and be content with things as they are?

TRY IT ON YOUR LAWYER FRIENDS.

In the course of mental tests which are being made in the psychological laboratory of the University of California the following problem is presented for solution:

"A poor man who was out of work and had no money took some bread from a baker's shop when no one was looking. He did not take the bread for himself but for some children who were starving. The children belonged to a widow who was sick in bed and had no food or money. Neither the man nor the widow knew any other way to get food in time to save the children. Did the man do right?"

In the glare of the artificial light of this question some of the mental characteristics of our younger generation stand out in bold shadow. In most cases the humane and sentimental response which springs immediately to the lips is supported by the sober affirmation that the saving of the children is incomparably more important than the loss to the baker. Few seem to think of the theft as a crime and not once has it occurred to anyone that stealing is a sin. But among the university students one group can be distinguished very easily from the rest. These men (there are no women among them) answer the question in the negative. They observe that the man has broken a law and call attention to the fact that such acts as his impair the security of private property. A few have gone so far as to say that the children should have been allowed to starve if that was the only alternative to stealing. Most of these men expect to become lawyers.

Do these young men reflect the mental attitude of older members of the legal profession?—Warner Brown, in "California Outlook."

The God who gave us life gave us liberty at the same time.—Thomas Jefferson.

"Forgive my embarrassment," said William, "and my doubts about accepting this present. It, as it were, annihilates the little I have done, and hinders the free play of happy recollection. Money is a fine thing when any matter is to be completely settled and abolished; I feel unwilling to be so entirely abolished from the recollection of your house."—Goethe (Wilhelm Meister).

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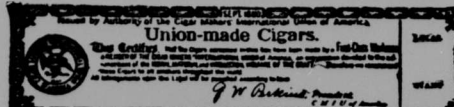
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THE VALUE OF PUBLICITY.

There is no more effective way to control men than through their minds. Control over mind-stuff material constitutes control over the lives and destinies of men and women. The material which most largely enters into the creation and the shaping of public opinion is in the pages of the newspapers. The power that controls the press determines to a large extent political, social and economic development. A truth can make or break a sentiment. The truth has the power to move the heart of a man to compassion or to fire his soul with some great purpose. Yet the press has the power of life and death over many truths. That which is not known for all practical purposes does not exist. Facts, causes, conditions, that are unknown to the public have no part in determining public opinion and policies. The workers have found that in struggles for industrial justice one element vitally important for success is getting the facts about their cause before their fellow workers and the public, says the executive council of the American Federation of Labor.

Public opinion is formed almost entirely by the press. Back of the press is an invisible power autocratically determining what information shall be published and what suppressed. That power controls the great news-gathering agencies. It extends to the editorial rooms. It is felt in the publishing houses. This invisible autocrat owes its resources to business and property interests, consequently either consciously or unconsciously it serves those interests. To give publicity to the cause of those who contend for reform or humanitarian purposes there must be a press free from the domination of this throttling control. Such a press has been steadily growing in influence and numbers. The number and the character of the labor papers published today are most gratifying. The labor press has been the champion of the workers—the masses of our people; to speak the right word at the right time for those bowed by heavy burdens and weary hearts—the victims of injustice, heedlessness, greed, and brutality; those whose cause did not have popular favor. Many of those who have ungrudgingly given the toil of heart and mind to the labor press have found reward only in the consciousness of worthy work worthily done. Many a weary hour goes into the preparation of the news columns and the editorials of each issue. The difficulties are discouraging but the labor editor knows that every bit of truth, however small or fragmentary, that he is able to inject into the thought material of the public is an entering wedge to blast away prejudice and misrepresentations. Every effort helps the ultimate purpose—the freedom and the welfare of humanity.

The labor press has a very great work to perform. Its business is to get before the people the real news of life—the truths about living and working. The metropolitan press is largely a commercial undertaking—for it living and working are newspaper materials for stories that appeal to popular interests. For the labor press the point is to make truths about living and working known to everyone. These truths have power to move men and governments. The labor press must have support and opportunity in order to accomplish its purpose. Every one loyal to the cause of labor should feel the duty devolving upon him to support financially and morally the labor press that has done so much for the cause and can be enabled to do infinitely more.—"British Columbia Federationist."

Whosoever has seen a person of powerful character and happy genius will have remarked how easily . . . nature became ancillary to a man.—Emerson.

WOULD DEFEAT SEA TREATY.

On the ground that life at sea will not be protected, that the La Follette Seamen's bill, now pending in the Senate, will be valueless, and that legislation of this purport will be impossible, the American Federation of Labor is opposing the ratification of the treaty—or convention—signed in London last January by the world's maritime nations at their safety-at-sea conference.

In a public statement President Gompers gives the following reasons for this opposition:

"The convention, adopted by the London conference, instead of being a proposition for safety of life at sea, might better be termed a surrender by the United States to legislate in the interest of the people of our country, and to give away the freedom of the seamen, as well as to cripple the government in the regulation of immigration.

"In the first place, the proposed treaty does not afford protection of life at sea, and so far as practicability is concerned would not safeguard life or property to any appreciable degree more than the disasters which have occurred within the past decade.

"The proposed treaty places the power to regulate the well-being and health of passengers, that is, of emigrants subject to the legislation of the countries from which they depart and hence would not be subject to the laws of the United States, to which they would be immigrants. Thus, though a seeming impartiality in practice, the emigration is from other countries, the emigration is into the United States. There is little if any immigration from the United States to other countries in the sense in which emigration is understood.

"The question of the welfare and the freedom of seamen when vessels are in safe harbor is wholly disregarded in the proposed treaty. If the proposed treaty were ratified by the Senate it would make it impossible for the Congress of the United States to enact the just and humane provisions of the seamen's bill now pending before Congress.

"If the Senate desires to ratify the proposed treaty, then it should adopt the action of the committee on foreign relations in June, 1914, when the following was recommended:

"Provided that the United States reserves the right to abrogate 'treaties, conventions, and agreements' indicated in Article 68, in accordance with the terms of such treaties, conventions, and agreements, and to impose upon all vessels in the waters of the United States such higher standards of safety and such provisions for the health and comfort of passengers and immigrants as the United States shall enact for vessels of the United States."

"With that proviso adopted, the government and the people of the United States retain for themselves the right to legislate for our own protection and advancement and to the advantage of all. Without such a proviso the treaty should not be ratified."

NEW CULT RIDICULED.

In an address in Washington, Dr. Wiley denounced the new school of sanitation that advocates the idea that foul air is not injurious. He told his audience that this was a serious cult, engaging the approval of reverend scientists, who were old enough to know better. He ridiculed their propaganda, and denied that there was any rational foundation for the creed they profess.

Every building—school, church, other place of general assembly and the home—should be constructed on a ventilating principle to allow thirty cubic feet of fresh air an hour to every individual within the structure.

Judge not at least unkindly of a friend's thought, and then, if you are mistaken, the fault rests not with you.—Sir Walter Scott.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1914.

He greatly errs who hopes to win the bays
Without a battle and without a scar,
To walk among the lilies all his days,
Or lie in sloth, yet reach and seize a star.
—Walter Malone.

The European war is said to be bringing to light a number of Americans who have been living in Europe and adding greatly to the income tax receipts.

Any legislation calculated to solve the problem of unemployment which proceeds upon the theory that there is a job for every man must of necessity end far short of success. Under our modern industrial system, with its long hours of labor there is a surplus of men and a shortage of places. This cannot be successfully denied, and the best remedy is a shorter workday—a dividing up of the work so all may have a chance.

Those who grow indifferent and careless regarding the union label unconsciously aid the non-union employer in opposing organized labor. Employers know this and depend upon the carelessness of this character to defeat the purposes of the trade union movement. If union members but appreciated the value attached to every demand for the label it is certain the organization of the workers would proceed much more rapidly.

The "Chronicle" has a great scheme to bring on prosperity. It says if the government will just permit the big financial interests to continue plundering the people as of yore they will have plenty of money for charity. Because of this fact the "Chronicle" objects to the Industrial Relations Commission investigating as to how the Rockefeller, Carnegie and Sage fortunes were accumulated.

Every observing man knows that the organization which is incapable of properly using great power seldom has such power for long, because the misuse of it leads to its certain loss. The loss of power by a labor organization is as great a disaster as could befall it. It therefore behooves every union to guard with jealous care the power it possesses. In no other way can it meet without fear the assaults of the greed mongers who are always looking for an opportunity.

A girl of 16 should have at least \$6675 a year to properly maintain her, is the opinion of Mrs. A. K. Kerr. Mrs. Kerr is asking the court to allow her daughter Marion this sum out of the estate left by her husband. She said Marion should have \$2250 for schooling, \$1000 for summer travel, and \$1500 for clothing, besides paying one-third of the expenses of running the family home. Minimum wage commissions in the various States are placing the needs of the working girl at a much lower figure.

War Explodes a Theory

The syndicalists throughout the world during the past decade have been loudly shouting about the ability of the working class to paralyze the industries of the world through the medium of direct action.

We have been seriously reminded that the rank and file of all the armies of the world were made up of workers, and that in the event of conflict between the classes these toilers could be depended upon to remain loyal to their class and fight, not against, but with their civilian brothers. The discipline of the armies was scoffed at as a thing of the imagination and of no consequence when tested alongside of class consciousness. Racial bias and prejudice would be swept aside like chaff by the sense of mutual interest aroused in the breasts of all workers by the class conflict. Love of country would play no part whatever. Everything would be weighed in the scale of class without regard for other considerations of whatever character.

But the syndicalist was not alone in his belief. While he did not sanction the tactics of the syndicalist in reaching the desired goal, still the efficacy of class consciousness as an instrument in solidifying the working world was a cardinal belief of the Socialist, as well as of many persons who were neither Socialists nor syndicalists. All of the class conscious advocates were sure that such a thing as war wherein the workers would slaughter each other would never be permitted.

At the very outbreak of the present war all of these dreams were shattered into splinters, just as every reasonable person knew they would be. Thoughtful and logical men knew that in spite of constant agitation against militarism the very thought of invasion of his country would send Socialists as well as others scrambling to their colors. The great leaders, Herve in France, and Bebel in Germany, fully appreciated this fact, though each continued his agitation against militarism, Herve being consigned to prison for his pains. When war was proclaimed the anti-militarists in each country acted precisely the same, with a few exceptions, notably Dr. Leibknight in the Reichstag. They enthusiastically rallied to the support of their country. The Austrian "Arbeiter Zeitung" declared:

"We do not require from the Socialists of Belgium and France that they should display freedom from national or partisan bias. For them, for us all, objectivity and impartiality cease to be virtues possible or even desirable of attainment in matters concerning one's own country when that country is fighting for its very existence." On the other side the feeling was equally strong. In Belgium, Emile Vandervelde, who only a year before had organized the largest of general strikes, joined the ministry. In France, Herve repudiated his anti-militarism, and Guesde and Sembat accepted office in a bourgeois cabinet. In England, with the exception of a mere handful, the entire lot converted themselves into recruiting agents for the support of British arms.

Now we are not in favor of war nor of any cessation in the agitation for peace, but simply refer to these things in an endeavor to show the utter absurdity of the doctrine being preached by the syndicalists, who deal entirely in theories, leaving out of all consideration the elements of human nature which always dominate in times of stress. These impossibilists actually succeed in convincing the ignorant and thoughtless that there is merit in the contention that the world can be made to stand by and accept their rule of force, when nothing is more certain than that society, whenever the occasion arises, will protect itself against them by effectually crushing them with force.

We indulge the hope that war may eventually be stopped, but we entertain no delusions as to the value of the insane tactics of the syndicalist in bringing about such a desirable consummation. We know that their doctrine is just as worthless in the industrial field as elsewhere, and that the present European war should be sufficient to convince even a syndicalist of the futility of gaining anything through such absurd methods.

Fluctuating Sentiments

To All: A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

If more time were devoted to genuine help for the unemployed and less time wasted by those who see political profit in shouting about the problem there would be greater hope of eventually solving it.

"The Workers," official paper of New Zealand unionists, has been fined \$6000 for libel, and a suit for a similar amount is hanging over the publication. "The Worker" roasted a couple of strikebreakers, declaring that after God made the adder and snake He made the scab out of what was left.

"Pension" is among the numerous cases of words of Latin origin specialized to mean something which the original did not mean to the Romans. "Pensio," says the "Daily Chronicle" (London), signified simply a payment in the broadest sense; and we are at liberty to draw the sound moral that a pension is not really something thrown in as a gratuity, but deferred pay. The word for a soldier's pay was "stipendium"; and here we have another curious shift of meaning. Nobody speaks of a soldier's "stipend" now; it is a magistrate or a clergyman whose pay receives that name. The "stipendium" was paid in lumps three or four times a year, and the word came to be used to mean a year's term of service.

"The people of the town where we live," begins an editorial in the "Independent" (New York), "have been making a big fuss over themselves. For a week they have had processions and pageants and speeches and sermons in honor of their own greatness. The streets are arched with many colored lights and the buildings hung with bunting. The occasion of it all is that 300 years ago the United Netherlands gave to the New Netherlands a trading charter. A Dutch letter of the times tells how the town site was purchased: 'Our people . . . have bought the island Manhattes from the wild men for the value of 60 guilders.' This amount, some \$24, was a fair price as real estate values ran then, and if the property is worth more today it is due entirely to the fact that the people who came to live on it knew how to make better use of it than the wild men. The island has not grown much since 1614 and the soil is not so good, having been clogged up by asphalt and cobblestones on top and burrowed out underneath."

The railroads are reminding wine and liquor shippers in general that, owing to the new prohibition law in Arizona, which becomes effective January 1st, it will be necessary for the railroads serving that State to decline to accept for transportation to Arizona points any shipments of intoxicants after January 1st. Likewise, it will not be possible to accept such shipments which cannot be delivered at destination on or prior to December 31, 1914. The law was adopted by popular vote in Arizona, and the railroads, as common carriers, are charged with the same responsibility as individuals for the observance of it. Agents, conductors and others have been notified to bear this actively in mind. Interested shippers have been urged to forward any shipments of this nature intended for Arizona points without delay, as the carriers must be sure they can get the shipment into the State by December 31, 1914, or refuse to accept them. The instructions do not apply to shipments of liquor between points in Arizona over a route entirely within the State, nor to shipments from Arizona to points outside the State.

Wit at Random

"Remember, Mary," said a housekeeper, "there are two things that I must insist upon—truthfulness and obedience."

"Yes, mum," replied Mary; "and, when you tell me to tell the ladies you're out when you're in, which shall it be, mum?"

"But your fiance has such a small salary, how are you going to live?"

"Oh, we're going to economize. We're going to do without such a lot of things that Jack needs."—Brooklyn "Citizen."

Jock MacTavish and two English friends went out on the loch on a fishing trip, and it was agreed that the first man to catch a fish should later stand treat at the inn. As MacTavish was known to be the best fisherman thereabouts, his friends took considerable delight in assuring him that he had as good as lost already.

"An', d'ye ken," said Jock, in speaking of it afterward, "baith o' them had a guid bite, an' wis sae mean they wadna' pu' in."

"Then you lost?" asked the listener.

"Oh, no. I didna' pit ony bait on my hook."

"Darling," he cried, "I swear by this great tree whose spreading branches shade us from the heat—by this noble tree I swear that I have never loved before."

The girl smiled faintly. "You always say such appropriate things, Dick," she murmured. "This is a chestnut tree."—"Top-Notch."

"Oh, George, before you get your razor I must tell you that I—I borrowed it yesterday."

"What, again?"

"Y-yes. I had to do some ripping. But it's just as good as ever. You'll never notice the difference. I sharpened it on the stovepipe."—Cleveland "Plain Dealer."

Sam Simpson, colored, had a colored neighbor of some means, who was unkind enough to build a high board fence about his yard, wherein grew many luscious melons. One day Sam found a hole in the fence, and licking his lips, started to crawl through. The neighbor happened to be standing near the hole. "Heah, you!" he cried, "whah you gwine?"

"I'se gwine back," said Sam, quickly suiting action to word.

Old Lady (irritably)—Here, boy, I've been waiting some time to be waited on.

Druggist Boy—Yes, ma'am. What can I do for you?

Old Lady—I want a stamp.

Druggist Boy—Yes, ma'am. Will you have it licked or unlicked?—Los Angeles "Express."

Show Girl—Has your feller felt the effects of Cupid's shafts yet, Queenie?

Chorus Lady—Honest to goodness, Rosemary, I'm afraid Cupid will have to use dumdums on that guy.—"Puck."

Kate Douglas Wiggin's choicest possession, she says, is a letter which she once received from the superintendent of a home for the feeble-minded. He spoke in glowing terms of the pleasure with which the "inmates" had read her little book, "Marm Lisa," and ended thus superbly:

"In fact, madam, I think I may safely say that you are the favorite author of the feeble-minded!"

Miscellaneous

UNCONQUERABLE.

Out of the night that covers me,
Black as the pit from pole to pole,
I thank whatever Gods may be
For my unconquerable soul.

In the fell clutch of circumstance
I have not winced or cried aloud;
Under the bludgeonings of chance
My head is bloody but unbowed.

Beyond this place of wrath and tears
Looms but the horror of the shade,
And yet the menace of the years
Finds and shall find me unafraid.

It matters not how straight the gate,
How charged with punishment the scroll;
I am the Master of my Fate,
I am the Captain of my Soul.

—W. E. Henley.

A typographical error occurring in the treatment of a solemn subject always seems funnier than any other, and one which Dr. Manning recently gave me is a mirth producer whose equal I have rarely seen in print. A certain church edifice had at its entrance a beautiful arch, which, through some accident, was almost ruined. The members of the congregation resolved to restore it, and a day was set aside for a special service at which was to be made an extra effort to raise money for the purpose. A large number attended this service, and a handsome amount was realized for the arch fund. After the local paper had described the meeting, it gravely stated that "the immense congregation contributed a large sum for the arch fiend!" —Brockwell, in Washington "Trade Unionist."

EVERY-DAY EXAMINATIONS.

By George Matthew Adams.

We grow by putting to use today the things that we learned yesterday. And we become more and more educated as we apply the lesson learned from the accumulated experience of our own acts and the acts of other people.

Meditate upon, Review. Self-Examine your Life daily.

Much of progress is by comparison. The performances of yesterday look small in the light of possible deeds done today. Our best and most perfect appliances of the present will look crude and strange twenty-five years from now. It is the Every-day Examinations that we give to our individual lives and to what we produce that makes it possible to keep our interest keen and alert and our whole existence out of the humdrum.

Meditate upon, Review. Self-Examine your Life daily.

But as you Examine the work of your day through the hours and at its close, and as you note or realize a failure of effort or of intention here and there, take care that regret has no place in your Mind. Have courage to shoulder the responsibility of failure and compel it to spur you on unto and into—Success, and to a firmer foothold on the joys of Living.

Meditate upon, Review. Self-Examine your Life daily.

PRAISES CABINET OFFICER.

John C. Granberry, of Southwestern University, at Georgetown, Texas, takes exceptions to editorial views of the Dallas "News," which recently objected to the views of Secretary of Labor Wilson on unionism. The educator writes the "News" as follows:

"Your criticism of the Honorable William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, in the paper of November 22nd, I believe to be not well founded. You say that his repeated emphasis of his unionism is an impropriety and 'inharmonious with a large sense of his duties as a public servant.' I am not especially interested in defending Secretary Wilson, but I am concerned to point out your fallacy in regard to the place that union labor does occupy in our national life.

"You argue that 'as an officer of the Federal government he owes, in totality, even more to non-union than to union labor, since the non-union greatly out-numbers the union laborers.' The two million wage earners who belong to the American Federation of Labor constitute a minority of the wage earners, but forward movements are usually advanced by minorities. In general these two million wage earners are fighting the battles for their class, and they are the most earnest and intelligent element of the working class. You might complain because during the war the Secretary of War or of the Navy lauds the army and navy.

"We live in a day of organization and group action. Without organization the individual worker is helpless. If, then, organization of labor is indispensable, why should not the Secretary of Labor do everything he can to encourage such organization?

"There is here no occasion for 'neutrality.' Those who bear the burdens deserve well at our hands. The odds are against the workers. Organization is costly. A strike means privation. Some must sacrifice for others. All honor to the men who make the sacrifice! It is unnecessary to indorse everything that unions do. Nor are we called upon to indorse all that associations of employers, political parties and churches do.

"I will add that we must come to see that collective bargaining is necessary to put the two parties concerned on a level. We have passed the time when wage contracts can be considered private affairs.

"Secretary Wilson is to be commended for his fair and sensible stand. The pity is that some of us are so slow to see the deeper meaning of the labor movement and the significance of the labor organization as he seems to see it."

NOT PRIMARY AIM OF EXISTENCE.

"Why do I wish to speak to you of your duties before speaking to you of your rights?" asks Mazzini in his great book which he addresses especially to the Italian nation, but which is nevertheless applicable to all countries and interesting to all thinking people. "Why do I speak to you of self-sacrifice and not of conquest; of virtue, moral improvement, education, and not of material well-being? . . . For the last fifty years whatever has been done for the cause of progress and of good against absolute governments and hereditary aristocracies has been done in the name of the rights of man; in the name of liberty as the means, and of well-being as the object of existence. . . . Certainly rights exist; but where the rights of an individual come into conflict with those of another, how can we hope to reconcile and harmonize them, without appealing to something superior to all rights? And where the rights of an individual, or of many individuals, clash with the rights of the country, to what tribunal are we to appeal? . . . If the right to existence is the first and inviolable

right of every man, who shall demand the sacrifice of that existence for the benefit of other men? . . . Society has greater strength, not more rights than the individual. How, then, are you going to prove to the individual that he must merge his will in the will of those who are his brothers, whether in the country or in the wider fellowship of humanity? By means of the executioner, of the prison? Societies existing up till now have used such means. But that is war, and we want peace; that is tyrannical expression, and we want education. . . . What we have to do is not to establish a new order of things by violence. An order of things so established is always tyrannical even when it is better than the old. We have to overthrow by force the brute force which opposes itself today to every attempt at improvement, and then propose for the approval of the nation, free to express its will, what we believe to be the best order of things and by every possible means educate men to develop it and act in conformity with it. . . . With the theory of happiness, of well-being, as the primary aim of existence we shall only form egotistic men. . . . We have therefore to find a principle of education superior to any such theory,—and this principle is duty. We must convince men that they, sons of the only God, must obey one only law, here on earth; that each of them must live, not for himself, but for others; that the object of their life is not to be more or less happy, but to make themselves and others better; that to fight against injustice and error for the benefit of their brothers is not only a right, but a duty; a duty not to be neglected without sin,—the duty of their whole life."

AUSTRALIAN UNEMPLOYED.

The Australian government is busy building canvas towns near Sydney for the housing of the unemployed, and while they are not as palatial as plutocrats' homes, they are better than nothing. Two-roomed canvas homes are let by the government for 24 cents per week, three-roomed ones for the larger families at 36 cents per week. If the people desired the floors of wood instead of the open ground the cost is 24 cents per week extra.

The rooms are 8x10, and have a fire place and waterproof roofs, while the sides are treated with a coating of some paint or oil, that makes them water-tight as well. So after all, while they are not as comfortable as a city residence, they are a god-send to the people. The government is also to erect a government store at the canvas towns, where people may buy their wants at the cheapest price possible.

The government is passing a bill to seize all the wheat in New South Wales—the new harvest—amounting to about 11,000,000 bushels. This is rendered necessary owing to the "wheat pit" getting to work to corner the grain. The wheat pit is asking \$1.56 per bushel for the wheat, and the government has fixed the price at \$1.20, and will pay this direct to the grower, and thus eliminate the wheat pit operator.

If the government did not step in, it was quite on the cards that the price would have gone to \$2.00 per bushel, and the price of bread would have reached the vicinity of 15 cents per two-pound loaf. As it is the government foresees a rise in bread, and will fix the price of bread at 8 cents per two-pound loaf early next month.

Everything has two handles, one by which it may be borne, the other by which it cannot. If your brother be unjust, do not take up the matter by that handle, the handle of his injustice, for that handle is the one by which it cannot be taken up; but rather by the handle that he is your brother . . . and then you will be taking it up as it can be borne.—Epictetus.

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Musicians' Mutual Protective Union

Headquarters and secretaries offices, 68 Haight. The regular weekly session of the board of directors was held Tuesday, December 22nd, 1914, President J. J. Matheson presiding.

Admitted to membership upon examination: Robt. Klier, zither.

Transfers deposited: Frank Viola, Local 99, Portland, Ore.; F. S. Watson, 149, Toronto; J. J. Sewell, Local 145, Vancouver, B. C.; F. J. Gannon, Local 20, Denver, Colo.; Henry Hessberg, J. K. Wallace, V. Donatelli, Jr., A. Mastrangelo, all of Local 47, Los Angeles, Cal.

Transfer withdrawn: M. A. Abotti, Local 20, Denver, Colo.

Harry B. Soper of Local 40, Baltimore, is reported playing at Pantages Theatre.

Members are notified not to accept any engagements which have been contracted for by members of any local except Local 6 within the jurisdiction of this local, without first obtaining permission from the board of directors.

Dues amounting to \$2.00 and assessments, 75c, a total of \$2.75, for the fourth quarter, are now due and payable to A. S. Morey, financial secretary, 68 Haight street, and unless paid before January 1, 1915, will become delinquent.

The annual election was held Thursday, December 17, 1914. There were 706 votes cast. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, A. A. Greenbaum; vice-president, A. J. Giacomini; recording secretary, E. H. Slissman; financial secretary, C. H. King; sergeant-at-arms, A. S. Less; treasurer, T. Eisfeldt; delegates to State Federation of Labor—J. J. Matheson, H. Menke, W. C. Kittler; delegates San Francisco Labor Council—J. W. Campbell, A. A. Greenbaum, C. H. King, J. D. Hynes, J. J. Matheson, A. L. Fourtner; board of directors—H. Arf, W. A. Belard, J. Dewey, Geo. Lerond, H. Meyer, Chas. Neale, U. G. Saunders; delegates A. F. of M. convention—E. H. Slissman, J. J. Matheson; relief board—F. Borgel, C. H. Cassasa, T. Eisfeldt, G. W. C. Kittler, J. Kunzelman.

ORPHEUM.

The second edition of the Orpheum Road Show which opens next week will have as its principal attraction England's daintiest and most popular comedienne, Alice Lloyd, who brings with her a new repertoire of songs and a number of stunning costumes. Miss Lloyd's popularity in this city is enormous and no more welcome announcement than her reappearance could possibly be made.

Dunbar's Nine White Hussars, a singing band composed of nine men attired in snow-white uniforms, should prove a popular attraction. The White Hussars are accomplished musicians and vocalists whose ensemble numbers are interspersed with solos, not the least important of which is a drum solo by a youth of tender years, who is proclaimed to be the best trap drummer in America.

La France and Bruce, two clever and amusing blackface comedians, will present a ludicrous skit called "The Argument," the dialogue of which fairly bristles with hit and humor.

Johnny Cantwell and Reta Walker will offer a potpourri of song and story entitled "Under the Gay White Lights," in which they represent two ultra modern Broadway types and afford fifteen minutes of clever and enjoyable entertainment.

The other acts will be Carlos Sebastian and Dorothy Bentley, Sovereigns of the Modern Dance; Imhoff, Conn and Coreene, in "Surgeon Louder, U. S. A."; Violinsky, simultaneous performer on the Violin and Piano; Chas. De Haven and Freddie Nice and the irrepressible Billy Van and Beaumont Sisters in "Spooks."

THE UNEMPLOYED.

At a meeting of delegates from near-by cities held in Mayor Rolph's offices on Tuesday afternoon it was decided to establish a wage uniform in all cities for the unemployed.

The meeting followed a conference of the committee on the unemployed of this city in the chambers of the Board of Supervisors, and presided over by Chairman Jesse Lilienthal. The decision of the meeting of delegates from near-by cities was based on a report of this conference. It was decided to base the wage rate and kind of employment to be offered upon the findings of the two committees appointed by Chairman Lilienthal.

The committee on the unemployed received reports of their sub-committees on registration and work, showing that up to date 850 married men have registered for work of any kind and that the committee on work had arranged for the employment of at least 500 men on various public projects. It was voted to authorize Chairman Lilienthal to appoint two new sub-committees of five members each, the first, or finance committee, to solicit funds for the care of the unemployed, and the second, or plans committee, to arrange a uniform wage, the manner of its payment and distribution, and the number of hours of work to be allotted to each applicant for assistance.

A tentative decision as to the members of these sub-committees was arrived at by Chairman Lilienthal as follows:

Finance—Henry T. Scott, Mortimer Fleishacker, William H. Crocker, Mark L. Gerstle and Charles Elliott.

Plans—Theodore Johnson, Adolph Uhl, Rolla V. Watt, Henry Sinsheimer and Rev. F. W. Clappett.

The plans committee will meet on Monday afternoon at the City Hall, and it is hoped that a decision will be reached, so that the various communities of the State can be advised of its purport.

Those who attended the delegates' meeting in the Mayor's chambers were: Mayor M. J. Burke, Sacramento; W. H. Conn, Richmond; Dr. A. Jayet, San Jose; W. S. Goodrich and H. Jonas, Oakland; Frank V. Cornish, Berkeley; Frank L. Mulgrew of the State Commission on Housing and Immigration; Edward Rainey, representing Mayor Rolph; H. R. Bogart, representing the San Francisco committee on the unemployed, and Sylvester McAtee, who acted as secretary.

VALUE OF UNIONS.

In a leading editorial on the trade-union movement, the "Daily News" of Yonkers, N. Y., says:

"Every advance made by labor in this country was due to the work of labor unions. Better conditions, shorter hours, better wages, all came because a united body of American workmen asked for them. In union there is strength, and in unions, working together for a common object, there is great force and effectiveness.

"Too many see in labor unions only bodies of men organized to demand things, and regard the average labor union man as ever ready to strike. That is the last thing the intelligent labor unionist desires, for a strike is a declaration of war and, no matter which side wins, the suffering is largely confined to the workers.

"The labor unions of today are better officered, better managed, and really more intelligently directed than most employers dream of, and the hope of the workmen of today and of the future is in the good work done by the labor unions. Differences there will be, but these are growing fewer, and all roads are leading to the place where strikes will be eliminated and arbitration boards will settle all differences between labor and employers of labor."

"JUSTICE" IN STRIKE ZONE.

In his testimony before the United States Industrial Relations Commission, Secretary-Treasurer Doyle of District 15, United Mine Workers, told of his trials for contempt of court on charges of violating injunctions, which, he said, "prevented miners from doing anything but eating and sleeping." Doyle declared his trials were "farcical."

The miner said his second trial was for participation in a miners' meeting, which was forbidden by an injunction. He said offending articles that were published were read in court and he was called upon to admit authorship of them. Then the judge turned to the operators' attorneys—not to the prosecuting attorney—and told them "to get out a warrant." Doyle was sentenced to a year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$500. After four months in jail and within three days of the hearing of his appeal to the Supreme Court, the witness said his jailer came to him and told him that if he would apologize privately to the judge for writing the articles he would be released. Doyle refused, and on the following day he was released on the order of the court.

The appeal was never argued, he did not know whether the sentence was remitted, and the fine was never paid in either conviction.

IMMIGRATION BILL BEFORE SENATE.

On motion of Senator Smith, of South Carolina, chairman of the Senate committee on immigration, the Burnett immigration bill has been taken from the committee and is now in the hands of the Senate committee of the whole. The literacy test section of this bill, which is so strongly urged by the A. F. of L., is being vigorously opposed. It is believed that a vote will be taken on the bill in the very near future.

"Believe me, my friends, it is with talents as with virtue; one must love them for their own sake or entirely renounce them. And neither of them is acknowledged and rewarded, except when their possessor can practice them unseen." Thus speaks Goethe to all students through the lips of Wilhelm Meister, who also says that mere memorizing or doing any work mechanically does not advance the learner, and continues: "How different a character do our musical professors merit. What interest they take in their art! How correct they are in the practicing they undertake in common! What pains they are at in tuning their instruments! How exactly they observe time! How delicately they express the strength and the weakness of their tones! No one thinks of gaining credit to himself by a loud accompaniment of the solo of another. Each tries to play in the spirit of the composer, each to express well whatever is committed to him, be it much or little."—Carlyle Translation.

YOU CAN

By GEORGE MATTHEW ADAMS

"You can take command of yourself at any moment you desire to do so. Study and analyze your Abilities and Powers and muster them all into your service. For you can make of yourself a towering figure in the work of the world. No one owns you. One hundred per cent of the Stock in your personal Corporation belongs to you. The little people of Destruction that whine at your door whine at the door of every forceful man. You can make them mere Pygmies in their Power over your Future."

This is a book which stimulates to action before a page is finished. It is concentrated energy and common sense. Dipping into it is like touching a live electric wire. It vitalizes.

Among the titles of these short, pithy articles are Silence, Health, Character, Mistakes, Ruts, Together, Time, Dare, Pay, Why, See, System, Dream, Be Prompt, and many others. Each puts forth a fundamental truth of right and efficient living in such plain and forceful language that it sticks. The author is himself the founder and head of a successful business.

75 cents net; postpaid, 85 cents.

FREDERICK A. STOKES COMPANY
PUBLISHERS - - - NEW YORK

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held December 18, 1914.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by the secretary. Delegate McLaughlin elected chairman; Delegate Haggerty vice-president pro tem. President Gallagher arrived later.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Federal Employees—F. H. Ainsworth, A. Sorensen, C. F. Hutchinson. Blacksmiths—Thomas Bowie, vice John Heeney. Marine Gasoline Engineers—B. Madden, L. Cordano, vice William Herhold and J. C. Riley. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Cracker Bakers No. 125, indorsing charter amendment of Allied Printing Trades Council relative to label on all city printing. From Mayor's office, announcing that Bro. O'Connell had been appointed on committee to formulate charter amendment providing for the retirement and pensioning of aged city employees.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Stationary Firemen No. 86, requesting assistance in jurisdictional dispute between Engineers at Fair grounds. From Umbrella Makers' Union of New York, appeal for financial assistance. From Home Rule in Taxation League, appeal for financial assistance. From Cigar Makers' Union, opposing plan of giving united profit sharing stamps by stores. From A. F. of L., appeal for financial aid in behalf of Textile Workers, Glove Workers and Western Federation of Miners. From Timber Workers' Union, Port Angeles, Wash., appeal for financial assistance. From Milk Wagon Drivers, relative to their agreement. From Water Front Federation, relative to unionizing Hammond Lumber Company.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From License Law Committee of California, relative to law licensing engineers. From the Railroad Commission, relative to assignment of franchises of Home Telephone to the Pacific Telephone Company.

Referred to Hall Association—From Brass and Chandelier Workers, relative to union label on chandeliers in new Labor Temple.

Communication from International Seamen's Union of America, enclosing copies of resolutions relative to the La Follette Seamen's bill and requesting that Council adopt same. Moved that the resolutions be adopted; carried.

Reports of Unions—Bartenders—Bronx still unfair. Tailors—Voted not to amalgamate with seceding garment workers. Cigar Makers—Donated \$5 to Glove Workers, \$5 to Western Federation of Miners, and \$5 to Textile Workers.

Label Section—Minutes received and filed.

Report of Executive Committee—Agreement of Chauffeurs' Union, relative to motor busses, indorsed, subject to the indorsement of the International Union. Retail Grocery Clerks' controversy between the Retail Delivery Drivers in the Wreden matter was discussed and committee stands ready to assist in every possible way to bring about a better feeling between both unions. Application of Horseshoers' Union for a boycott on the Ferry Stables was referred to the secretary. Committee recommends that the communication from Retail Clerks, relative to unionizing of stores, be referred to the organizing committee. Communication from Metal Polishers' Union of Wooster, Ohio, ordered filed. Committee recommends that the Council act in consonance with the board of directors of the Hall Association and that we underwrite the loan if necessary. Report of committee concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all

bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Unfinished Business—Moved that the transcript on Newspaper Solicitors' case at A. F. of L. convention be read; carried.

New Business—Moved that the law and legislative committee be instructed to investigate the discontinuance of the factory inspector by the Board of Health; carried.

Special Committees—Report on Stockton situation. Moved that the Council go into executive session; carried. After matter was discussed it was moved that Council rise from executive session; carried.

Moved to instruct secretary to make reservations for Auditorium for Labor Day, 1915; carried. Moved that secretary be instructed to send cards to unionists in prison; carried.

Moved that the next meeting of the Council take place Wednesday, December 30th; carried.

Receipts—Moving Picture Operators, \$8; Stereotypers, \$8; Carpenters No. 1082, \$10; Pattern Makers, \$24; Waiters, \$40; Steam Engineers, \$48; Postal Clerks, \$16; Garment Cutters, \$4; Gasoline Engineers, \$12; Garment Workers, \$20; Mailers, \$8; Sheet Metal Workers, \$8; Elevator Conductors, \$12; Carriage Workers, \$4; Carpenters No. 304, \$4; Switchmen, \$4; Bottle Caners, \$4; refund from Unemployed Fund, \$110.44; Stockton Fund, \$587.90; Label Section, \$16; Central Labor Council of Los Angeles for Gunrey monument, \$56.75. Total receipts, \$1005.09.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$5; Stenographers, \$51; Theodore Johnson, \$25; Trustees, \$15; Secretary-Treasurer, \$20; Sergeant-at-Arms, \$10; Christmas presents: Letter carrier, \$5; Janitors, \$10; refund from Darrow Fund, \$50; Steam Shovelmen No. 29, \$5 (refund); International Workers' Defense League from Stationary Firemen, \$10; Label Section dues, \$16; Paul Scharrenberg, Stockton Fund, \$1500; S. F. Labor Council Hall Association, \$791; Recreation League, donation, \$10; S. F. Society for Prevention of Tuberculosis, \$10; Thomas Zant, special agent, \$30. Total expenses, \$2603.

Council adjourned at 11 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Trustees' report was read and referred to "Labor Clarion."

Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Regular Meeting Held December 16th.

Meeting called to order at 8:30 p. m. by President S. Roman.

Roll Call of Officers—Vice-President J. French was noted absent.

The minutes of previous meeting were approved as read.

Communications—Filed—From Hatters' Union, Local No. 23, requesting a demand for their label when buying hats. From San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, requesting the purchase of Red Cross Christmas Seals. From Retail Clerks No. 432, answering a communication sent by the Section, stating that they will investigate the complaint made about a certain clerk.

Reports of Unions—Coopers reported that at the present time there are many pails coming from the East used for candies that do not bear their union label.

Bills—Edw. Barry Company, for index, \$1.75. Trustees reported favorably on bills and same were ordered paid.

Nominations and Election—The following were nominated and elected without opposition for the ensuing term: President, S. Roman from Barbers' Union No. 148; vice-president, Sister L. C. Walden from Laundry Workers No. 26; secretary, E. Guth from Cigar Makers No. 228; financial secretary-treasurer, G. J. Plato from Office

**Demand
Union Made
French Bread**



Made only by the
**UNION FRENCH
BAKING CO.**

OFFICE, Fillmore 2727—PHONES—FACTORY, West 1340

S. N. WOOD & CO.

MARKET AND FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

**Largest Coast Outfitters
For MEN AND WOMEN**

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade

Union Label of the United Brewery Workmen

**Union
Made
and
Bottled**

OF AMERICA

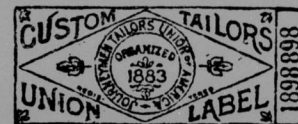
COPYRIGHT & TRADE MARK REGISTERED 1903

When drinking beer, see that this label is on the keg or bottle

**Soft
Drink
AND
Mineral
Water**

YOUR OPPORTUNITY to Do Good and Make the World Better

By insulating that your tailor place this label in your garment, you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wages.



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.
UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE

CAN'T BUST 'EM
OVERALLS & PANTS
UNION MADE
ARGONAUT SHIRTS

EAGLESON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Union Label Shirts
and Underwear**

WE SELL

BELL BRAND UNION LABEL COLLARS AND CUFFS
HANSEN'S UNION LABEL GLOVES
UNION LABEL UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY
UNION LABEL GARTERS AND SUSPENDERS
UNION LABEL NECKWEAR AND ARMBANDS
UNION LABEL COOKS' AND WAITERS' SUPPLIES

1118 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO

Also Los Angeles and Sacramento

Employees; sergeant-at-arms, Jos. Boyce from United Laborers No. 1; trustee, James French from Carpenters' Union No. 1082.

New Business—Secretary was instructed to secure hall in the new Labor Temple. By motion, secretary was instructed to send circular letters to all unions in regard to affiliation with the Section.

Meeting adjourned at 9:30 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

E. GUTH, Secretary.

REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

San Francisco, December 17, 1914.

To the Delegates of the San Francisco Labor Council, Greeting:

We, the trustees of the S. F. Labor Council, have examined books and vouchers of the financial secretary-treasurer and find them to be correct and neatly kept for months of August, September, October and November, 1914.

Fraternally,

J. W. SPENCER.

M. J. McGUIRE.

E. L. BROWN.

Financial Statement for Months of August, September, October and November, 1914.

Receipts—

Dues	\$ 6,508.00
"Labor Clarion"	170.00
Label Section	108.25
Stockton Assessment	14,619.00
Molders, for Gunrey Monument.....	50.00
Stationary Firemen, for Martinez.....	10.00

Total.....\$21,465.25

Expenses—

Salaries	\$ 2,412.00
Printing	246.64
Postage and stationery	222.25
Literature	228.65
Telephone and telegraph	101.72
Donations	230.00
Label Section	111.25
Miscellaneous	225.36
Labor Day expenses	608.90
Hall Association	3,433.00
Stockton Fund	12,939.40
Sperry Boycott	346.26
Hall Rent	230.00
Per Capita	21.00
Attorney McNutt (Ford and Suhr case).....	300.00
Barbers (refund from Darrow Fund)....	25.00
Sugar Workers (refund, Darrow Fund).....	10.00
Ordinance, 6 fares for 25c.....	100.00
A. J. Gallagher, delegate.....	500.00
Eight-Hour League, donation	100.00
Cemetery Removal Amendment	100.00
Delegates to State Federation conven- tion	150.00

Total expenses.....\$22,641.43

On hand August 1, 1914.....\$ 3,416.63

Receipts

21,465.25

Total receipts

\$24,881.88

Total expenses

22,641.43

On hand December 1, 1914.....\$ 2,240.45

These reasonings do not cohere: I am richer than you, therefore I am better than you; I am more eloquent than you, therefore I am better than you. On the contrary these rather cohere: I am richer than you, therefore my possessions are greater than yours; I am more eloquent than you, therefore my speech is superior to yours. But you are neither possession nor speech.—Epictetus.

DEMAND THE LABEL.

San Francisco, Cal., December 16, 1914.

To Affiliated Unions, Greeting:

Pursuant to instructions of the late convention, the executive council of California State Federation of Labor respectfully directs your attention to the following resolutions and earnestly requests consideration and action upon same:

Whereas, There is at the present time a struggle going on between labor and capital for better conditions; and

Whereas, The organized bakery workers, being no exception to the rule, are also in a bitter struggle for more humane conditions with the master bakers, using all the weapons that a modern labor movement puts at their command; and

Whereas, The union label is one of those weapons by which we try to obtain better conditions, the union label of the bakery workers being absolute guarantee that the bread upon which it is placed is not alone baked under sanitary conditions, but it also guarantees a living wage for the man who bakes it; and

Whereas, The label of the bakery workers has been one of the greatest factors to bring sanitary conditions about the bakeries, and securing humane conditions for the men and women working in those bakeries; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Fifteenth Annual Convention of the State Federation of Labor re-indorses the Bakers' Union label; and, be it further

Resolved, That the incoming executive board be instructed to again impress upon the organizations affiliated with the State Federation of Labor the importance and necessity, especially at this time, to demand the bakers' label on all bread they purchase.

Whereas, For the last four years the Bakers' and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America has been engaged in a bitter struggle with the bread trust in the Eastern States, who not alone have tried to monopolize the bread market, but also destroy the bakers' organization; and

Whereas, The bread trust has now invaded the Pacific Coast, and especially the city of Los Angeles, where it controls at the present time two of the largest bakeries; and

Whereas, To allow the trust to spread all over the Coast means not alone the raising of the price of bread, but it also means the destruction of the conditions that have taken years of struggle by the organized bakery workers to obtain, and the annihilation of the organization. These trust bakeries, taking advantage of the enormous amount of capital behind them, and their modern machinery, with which they equip their plants, are employing in many cases women and children at a very low wage; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Fifteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instructs the incoming executive board to assist the organized bakery workers in their struggle against this gigantic and greedy corporation; and, be it further

Resolved, That the incoming officers of the State Federation of Labor be instructed to send out a circular letter to the organizations affiliated with the State Federation of Labor acquainting them with these facts.

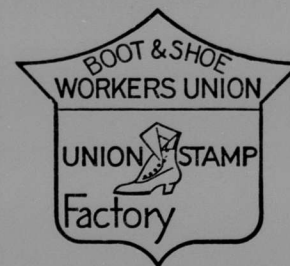
Fraternally,

D. P. HAGGERTY, President.

PAUL SCHARRENBURG, Secretary.

Like the beacon lights in harbors, which, kindling a great blaze by means of a few fagots, afford sufficient aid to vessels which wander over the sea; so, also, a man of bright character in a storm-tossed city, himself content with little, effects great blessings for his fellow citizens.—Epictetus.

Clarion Call to Men Who Labor



Buy your Shoes from the Store owned and controlled by members of Local 216, employed in the only Union Stamp Factory in the city.

BOOTS AND SHOES FOR MEN AND BOYS

OPEN TILL 8 P. M.
OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

UNION LABEL SHOE CO.

2267 MISSION ST.

Bet. 18th and 19th



Demand the Union Label



On Your Printing, Bookbinding and Photo Engravings

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

The German Savings and Loan Society

(The German Bank)

Savings Incorporated 1868 Commercial
526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

The following Branches for Receipt and Payment of Deposits Only:

MISSION BRANCH, S. E. Corner Mission and Twenty-first Streets
RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Clement and Seventh Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Haight and Belvedere Streets

JUNE 30th, 1914.

Assets

\$58,656,635.13

Capital actually paid up in Cash.....

1,000,000.00

Reserve and Contingent Funds.....

1,857,717.65

Employees' Pension Fund

177,868.71

Number of Depositors.....

66,367

Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

For the 6 months ending June 30th, 1914, a dividend to depositors of 4 per cent per annum was declared.

It's always fair weather
When good fellows get together

Old Gilt Edge
Whiskey

Rye

Bourbon



SEE that the BARTENDER who waits on you wears one of these Buttons for the Current Month.

Allied Printing Trades Council

525 MARKET STREET, ROOM 703.
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.
Telephone Douglas 3178.



DECEMBER, 1914

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.
**Intertype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.

(34) Art Printery.....	410 Fourteenth
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672 Haight
(48) Baldwin & McKay.....	166 Valencia
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.....	1122-1124 Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co.....	129 Church
(73) *Belcher & Phillips.....	515 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....	140 Second
(196) Borger & Downie.....	718 Mission
(69) Brower & Co., Marcus.....	346 Sansome
(3) *Brunt, Walter N.....	889 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....	739 Market
(220) Calendar Press.....	942 Market
(176) *California Press.....	340 Sansome
(71) Canessa Printing Co.....	708 Montgomery
(87) Chase & Rae.....	1246 Castro
(39) Collins, C. J.....	3358 Twenty-second
(22) Colonial Press.....	516 Mission
(179) *Donaldson, Cassidy Co., The.....	568 Clay
(18) Eagle Printing Company.....	4319 Twenty-third
(46) Eastman & Co.....	220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co.....	897 Valencia
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....	449 Sansome
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.....	777 Mission
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.....	509 Sansome
(92) Garrad, Geo. P.....	268 Market
(75) Gille Co.....	2257 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....	42 Second
(140) Goodwin Printing Co.....	1757 Mission
(190) Griffith, E. B.....	545 Valencia
(5) Guedet Printing Co.....	3 Hardie Place
(27) Hall-Kohnke Co.....	20 Silver
(127) *Halle, R. H.....	261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros.....	47-49 Jessie
(158) Hansen Printing Co.....	259 Natoma
(216) Hughes Press.....	2040 Polk
(168) **Lanson & Lauray.....	534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, L.....	1203 Fillmore
(108) Levison Printing Co.....	1546 California
(45) Liss, H. C.....	2305 Mariposa
(135) Lynch, J. T.....	3388 Nineteenth
(23) Majestic Press.....	315 Hayes
(175) Marnell & Co.....	77 Fourth
(37) Marshall, J. C.....	48 Third
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.....	215 Leidesdorff
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.....	362 Clay
(296) **Moir Printing Company.....	509 Sansome
(58) *Monahan, John & Co.....	311 Battery
(21) Morris-Sheridan Co.....	343 Front
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.....	445 Sacramento
(72) McCracken Printing Co.....	806 Laguna
(89) McLean, A. A.....	218 Ellis
(55) McNeil Bros.....	928 Fillmore
(91) McNicoll, John R.....	215 Leidesdorff
(117) Mullany & Co., George.....	2197 Howard
(298) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.....	509 Sansome
(43) Nevin, C. W.....	154 Fifth
(187) *Pacific Ptg. Co.....	88 First
(59) Pacific Heights Printery.....	2484 Sacramento
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.....	753 Market
(143) Progress Printing Co.....	228 Sixth
(64) Richmond Banner, The.....	320 Sixth Ave
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....	5716 Geary
(61) *Rincon Pub. Co.....	643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and Mission
(218) Rossi, S. J.....	517 Columbus Ave.
(30) Sanders Printing Co.....	443 Pine
(145) S. F. Newspaper Union.....	818 Mission
(84) *San Rafael Independent.....	San Rafael, Cal.
(194) *San Rafael Tocsin.....	San Rafael, Cal.
(67) Sausalito News.....	Sausalito, Cal.
(152) South City Printing Co.....	South San Francisco
(6) Shannon-Commy Printing Co.....	509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co.....	136 Pine
(125) *Shanley Co., The.....	147-151 Minna
(52) *Stacks & Peterson.....	1886 Mission
(83) Samuel, Wm.....	16 Larkin
(88) Stewart Printing Co.....	1264 Market
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....	1212 Turk
(63) *Telegraph Press.....	66 Turk
(177) United Presbyterian Press.....	1074 Guerrero
(138) Wagner Printing Co.....	N. E. cor. 6th & Jessie
(35) Wale Printing Co.....	883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co.....	30 Sharon
(36) West End Press.....	2385 California
(166) Wilcox & Co.....	320 First
(44) *Williams Printing Co.....	348A Sansome
(51) Widup, Ernest F.....	1133 Mission
(76) Wobbers, Inc.....	774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A.....	64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

(123) Barry, Edward & Co.....	215 Leidesdorff
(222) Doyle, Edward J.....	340 Sansome
(224) Foster & Futernick Company.....	560 Mission
(233) Gee & Son, R. S.....	523 Clay
(231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.....	509 Sansome
(225) Hogan, John F. Co.....	343 Front
(108) Levison Printing Co.....	1540 California
(175) Marnell, William & Co.....	77 Fourth
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....	251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, John B.....	523-531 Clay

(81) Pernau Publishing Co.....	751 Market
(223) Rotermundt, Hugo L.....	545-547 Mission
(200) Slater, John A.....	147-151 Minna
(132) Thumler & Rutherford.....	117 Grant Ave.
(133) Webster, Fred.....	Ecker and Stevenson

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(161) Occidental Supply Co.....	580 Howard
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GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEERS.

(232) Torbet, P.....	69 City Hall Ave.
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LITHOGRAPHERS.

(230) Acme Lithograph Co.....	S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial
(235) Mitchell Post Card Co.....	3363 Army
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

(219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....	880 Mission
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NEWSPAPERS.

(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672 Haight
(139) *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....	340 Sansome
(8) *Bulletin.....	767 Market
(121) *California Demokrat.....	Cor. Annie and Jessie
(11) *Call and Post, The.....	New Montgomery & Jessie
(40) *Chronicle.....	Chronicle Building
(123) *L'Italia Daily News.....	118 Columbus Ave.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....	44-46 East
(25) *Daily News.....	340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce.....	Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion.....	316 Fourteenth
(141) *La Voce del Popolo.....	641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The.....	643 Stevenson
(149) North Beach Record.....	453 Columbus Ave.
(144) Organized Labor.....	1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....	423 Sacramento
(61) *Recorder, The.....	643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....	5716 Geary
(84) *San Rafael Independent.....	San Rafael, Cal.
(194) *San Rafael Tocsin.....	San Rafael, Cal.
(67) **Sausalito News.....	Sausalito, Cal.
(7) *Star, The.....	1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.

(134) Independent Press Room.....	348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F.....	330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room.....	509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

(83) Samuel, Wm.....	16 Larkin
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PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

(205) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.....	109 New Montgomery
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....	53 Third
(294) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....	563 Clay
(202) Congdon Process Engraver.....	311 Battery
(209) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.....	118 Columbus Ave.
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co.....	48 Third
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....	343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....	76 Second

UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS.

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:
San Jose Engraving Co., 32 Lightston St., San Jose
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co., 919 Sixth St., Sacramento
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co., 826 Webster St., Oakland
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co., 327 E. Weber St., Stockton

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Philharmonic Circola Italian Band.
San Francisco "Examiner."
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.
Southern Pacific Company.
Sperry Flour Company.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Typographical Topics

Columbia Typographical Union No. 101 (Washington, D. C.), has issued invitations to its centennial anniversary celebration which will be held at the nation's capital Sunday, January 10, 1915. This union is the oldest organization directly affiliated with the International Typographical Union. Typographical unions existed in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston in the early days of the last century, but their existence extended over a period of only a few years, hence Columbia Union holds the record for continuous existence. The union was organized in 1815, and from that year till 1867 was an independent local. Since the latter year, however, the organization has been directly affiliated with the I. T. U.

Seattle Typographical Union No. 202, by referendum vote on December 16th, adopted an out-of-work benefit fund. The proposition was carried by a small majority. The fund will be raised by an assessment of 10 per cent per month on the earnings of all journeymen members except proprietor members, with a proviso that any member working five days or less per week shall only be assessed 2 per cent. Members of that union who deposited their cards prior to December 6, 1914, and who show up for work every day and do not find employment, are to be paid \$12.50 a week if married, and \$6.25 a week if single. Special provision is made for single members having dependent relatives. The union has also provided traveling benefits not to exceed \$25 to any members desiring to leave Seattle. Members availing themselves of traveling benefits are required to give a note for the amount. Should they return to Seattle at any time within a period of six months the traveling benefit must be repaid. If they stay away the full period of six months their indebtedness will be canceled.

George Baccus, of the Primo chapel, is the proud father of a 10-pound boy, born December 15th. Both the mother and George Jr. are reported doing well.

Members are again notified that by action of the union at its last meeting reading of the minutes has been dispensed with and business will start at one o'clock prompt. Persons interested in the more important transactions of the union should not fail to be on hand early. Attention is also directed to the fact that notices have gone out to chapel chairmen to collect the 25-cent assessment on December earnings, but such is not now necessary. Committees representing the M. M. and E. Association of Stockton and the interested unions having signed an agreement during the present week which brings the disastrous labor war to an end. This trouble has lasted over six months.

The 1915 reception committee met at headquarters last Sunday afternoon and outlined what is believed will be a successful program for providing entertainment to such of the delegates and visitors en route to the Los Angeles convention as may pass through San Francisco. Details of the plans being made will be brought to the attention of the members at the meeting of the union on Sunday next.

To make conditions in and about a shop that will make living so attractive and beautiful to men as to lead them to live beautiful lives, for their own sake and for the sake of the world about them, this is a task calling for qualifications not usually required of the "successful business manager." It is a task that I have voluntarily undertaken because of my faith in my fellow-men, because of my belief in equality and the realization of it as a practical, living reality as the hope of the race.—Samuel M. Jones.

Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7:30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Label Section—Meets first and third Wednesdays, at 8 P. M., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 63 Commercial.

Associated Union Steam Shovelmen No. 2—Meet second Sunday each month at 12 o'clock at 215 Hewes Bldg.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roma Hall, 1524 Powell.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, McCoppin and Valencia.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, secretary.

Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, Fifteenth and Mission.

Blindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Redmen's Hall, 3053 Sixteenth.

Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, Fifteenth and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, Fifteenth and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 Sixteenth.

Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 2337 Mission, Excelsior Hall.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Roma Hall, 1524 Powell.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandler Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, 1876 Mission; Headquarters, 1876 Mission.

Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.

Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Columbia Hall, Twenty-ninth and Mission.

Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue, S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.

Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, Roesch Bldg., Fifteenth and Mission.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall, J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.

Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.

Cooks No. 44—Thursday nights; Headquarters, 83 Sixth.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meets 1st Tuesday, Native Sons' Bldg., 414 Mason; Headquarters, 608 Pacific Bldg.

Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 316 Fourteenth.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Roesch Bldg.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; Headquarters, 1254 Market; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.

Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, Secretary, 1154 Market.

Holisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Horsehoes—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 1254 Market.

Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Avenue.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 248 Oak.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Headquarters, 248 Oak.

Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Mantel Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.

Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 10 East.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Avenue.

Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m., and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at Labor Temple; Headquarters, Room 5, Labor Temple.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 316 Fourteenth.

Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.

Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth. S. Schulberg, Secretary, 1804 1/2 Bush.

Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Pythian Castle, McCoppin and Valencia.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; Headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth. Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1254 Market.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., 74 Folsom.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 63 Commercial.

Sail Makers—Meet Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.

Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 248 Oak.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 316 Fourteenth.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third. John McGaha, Secretary-Treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesday, 704 Underwood Building, 525 Market.

Street Railway Employees—Jos. Giguierre, 2444 Polk.

Sugar Workers—Meet 1st Sunday afternoon and 2d Thursday evening, 316 Fourteenth.

Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 24th.

Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Tailors No. 400—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; Headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.

Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, Room 701, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market. L. Michelson, Secretary-Treasurer.

Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 Seventeenth.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. W. F. Dwyer, Secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at Red Men's Hall, 3053 Sixteenth.

Walters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m., other Wednesday evenings, at headquarters, 14 Seventh.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia. Mrs. A. T. Wulff, Secretary.

Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

Notes in Union Life

During the past week the following San Francisco trade unionists have died: John T. F. Burns of the Federal civil service employees, Bernard M. Connors of the structural iron workers, Karl E. Nyland of the sailors.

Candy pails which bear the union label of the coopers can be had here in San Francisco, yet pails are being brought in from the East which do not bear the label. San Francisco unionists are urged to look for the label on candy pails.

The Barbers' Union has elected these officers: President, S. Roman; vice-president, Charles L. Newcomb; secretary, Roe H. Baker; business agent, George W. Price; recorder, J. V. Ducoing; treasurer, D. F. Tattenham; guide, O. C. Hillan; guardian, G. Adrain; finance committee, G. Jacobs, J. Indell, Fred Smith; delegates to Labor Council, C. Newcomb, D. Tattenham, Roe Baker, S. Ducoing, G. Jacobs, R. Larabee, O. Weisgerber.

The year 1914 has been the most prosperous year in the history of the Boiler Makers' unions of San Francisco, according to reports of its officers, who say that the unions have increased their membership by more than 50 per cent during the past twelve months.

Primary election of the Iron Workers' Union, Local 31, was held last Monday night, with the following results: W. O. Bjerke, president; C. F. Zerbe, business agent; Al Olson and Frank Gilson, executive board; Y. Yonkers and W. Snailham, conductor; Al Olson and M. Schowers, chairman of examining board; C. F. Zerbe and J. Frailen, delegate to State B. T. convention.

The Cigar Makers' Union has elected these officers: President, Robert Ricker; vice-president, E. Guth; recording secretary, J. F. Cunningham; financial secretary, Henry Ibanez; treasurer, Charles Gleisner; finance committee, E. Guth; sergeant-at-arms, Charles Simon; executive board, S. Gruz, C. Ramsey, P. Wastock and A. Apel.

The Label Section has elected these officers: President, S. Roman; vice-president, Mrs. L. C. Walden; secretary, E. Guth; financial secretary-treasurer, G. J. Plato; sergeant-at-arms, Joseph Boyce; trustee, James French. The Ladies' Auxiliary will meet Wednesday evening, December 30th, in Carpenters' Hall.

The Granite Cutters' International Association elected the following officers and delegates: President, James A. Macdonald; vice-president, Francis Evans; corresponding secretary, T. R. Fitzsimmons; financial secretary, D. G. Hughes; treasurer, Wm. Barron; sergeant-at-arms, Luke Mannyon; delegates to the Building Trades Council—T. R. Fitzsimmons, James A. Macdonald and C. J. Coyle.

International Brotherhood of Composition Roofers No. 25 has elected the following officers and delegates: President, W. F. Brind; vice-president, W. J. Maloney; recording and corresponding secretary, J. B. Clinton; financial secretary-treasurer, A. Sheehan; warden and conductor, T. Harrington; trustee, C. Green; executive board—K. J. Doyle, J. Riley, A. Sheehan, C. Green, W. J. Maloney, D. Graham, F. de Mousset; delegates to the Building Trades Council—K. J. Doyle, W. J. Maloney; delegates to the Labor Council—K. J. Doyle, W. J. Maloney.

Boilermakers' No. 410 held its annual election Wednesday evening last and elected the following officers: President, Ed. W. Hannay; vice-president, John Constable; treasurer, H. Hannay; financial secretary, Leo Kevie; recording secretary, Harry Law; corresponding secretary, Chas. McKenny; inspector, John McGuinness; delegate to Labor Council, Andrew Gale.



Useful Holiday Gifts

FOOTWEAR ALWAYS USEFUL
ALWAYS APPRECIATED

Over 3000 Styles on display for men, women and children. A showing of every style from the little soft shoes for the infant to the well wearing work shoe for the man.

Our 33 year reputation for selling Honest Footwear guarantees their honest worth and our Small Profit Policy means a substantial saving to you on each purchase.

SHOE ORDERS

A HOLIDAY SUGGESTION—A handsome engraved Shoe Order, enclosed in gold embossed, marble finish triple envelopes. Issued for any amount, good at all times

STORE
OPEN
EVENINGS
until
Christmas

B. KATSCHINSKI
PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

"THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WEST"
825 MARKET STREET OPPOSITE STOCKTON
COMMERCIAL BUILDING
SAN FRANCISCO'S UNION SHOE STORE

We give
S. & H.
GREEN
TRADING
STAMPS

Personal and Local

Because Christmas falls on Friday this year the Labor Council decided to hold its next regular meeting on Wednesday evening, December 30th. It is also probable there will be no meeting on New Year's. President Gallagher has been authorized to call a meeting if conditions should require.

The Waterfront Workers' Federation is endeavoring to unionize the Hammond Lumber Company.

Last Friday night credentials were received by the Labor Council for the following delegates: Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees, F. H. Ainsworth, A. Sorensen, C. F. Hutchinson; blacksmiths, Thomas Bowie; marine gasoline engineers, B. Madden, L. Cordano and J. C. Riley.

At the last meeting of the cigar makers donations were made as follows: To glove workers, \$5; miners, \$5; textile workers, \$5.

The Typographical Union committee appointed to arrange for the entertainment of delegates passing through this city to the Los Angeles convention next August met last Sunday at headquarters and selected James Golden as chairman and Thomas F. Foley as secretary. A plan was also outlined for raising the necessary entertainment fund.

The proposed levying of an assessment of \$2 on each member, to assist the unemployed during the winter months, has been referred to a vote of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific and the Marine Cooks and Stewards' Association of the Pacific Coast.

Milk Wagon Drivers' Union No. 226 has requested the assistance of the Labor Council in a conference with the Dairymen's Association to discuss a new wage scale. The Council referred the matter to its executive committee.

The Labor Council has indorsed the wage scale submitted by Chauffeurs' Union No. 265 for men employed on motor busses. The scale calls for a wage of \$3.50 a day for chauffeurs and 60 cents an hour for overtime; and \$3 a day for

conductors, with 50 cents an hour for overtime.

Mrs. Hannah Nolan, city factory inspector, having been assigned to other duties by the Board of Health, the Labor Council has directed its law and legislative committee to confer with the Board of Health and Mayor Rolph and request that Mrs. Nolan be reassigned to her former position.

Elevator Constructors' Union No. 8 has donated \$20 for Christmas gifts for the children of Stockton trade unionists, and elected the following officers: President, E. A. Stem; vice-president William Usher; recording secretary, Edward Poole; financial secretary, Edward Maring; treasurer, C. S. Applegate; warden, George W. Hicks.

The United Garment Workers have elected the following officers: President, Margaret Seamen; vice-president, Anna Culberson; secretary, Mary Fenton; financial secretary and business agent, May Cummings; treasurer, Fanny Wheeler; sergeant-at-arms, Mrs. L. Sutherland; delegates to Labor Council, May Cummings, Mary Fenton, Sarah Hagan, Rachel McShane, Margaret Seamen.

Labor and its friends will mourn over the death of John T. F. Burns, organizer and first president of the San Francisco Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees. Burns was 39 years old.

Carpenters No. 1640 will hereafter meet on the first and third Thursdays of the month.

Steamfitters and Helpers' Union No. 590 has elected the following officers: President, A. Runstrom; vice-president, A. Gillett; recording secretary and business agent, D. N. Welsh; financial secretary, Charles Rehn; treasurer, T. A. Dahlgren; sentinel, John Flynn. The union voted to purchase \$5 worth of Red Cross Christmas seals to aid in the prevention of tuberculosis.

The Tailors' Union of this city has voted against the proposed amalgamation of its international union with the seceding faction of the United Garment Workers' Union of America.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

The State Civil Service Commission of California announces that the following examinations have been scheduled for the month of January, 1915.

Application blanks and further information relative to these examinations may be secured upon application to the State Civil Service Commission, State Capitol, Sacramento.

January 9th.

Butcher—Three vacancies in State institutions at from \$50 to \$75 per month, board and room in addition. The positions require the giving of instruction to and care of boys in an industrial school, and only those so qualified should apply.

January 16th.

Shoemaker—One vacancy at \$50 per month, board and room in addition. The position requires the giving of instruction to and the care of boys in an industrial school, and only those so qualified should apply.

January 23d.

Laboratory Helper—One vacancy at \$50 per month. The duties of the position call for fumigating, sterilizing glassware, caring for animals, some janitor work, etc. The examination is to be given in Berkeley only.

January 30th.

Tailor—One vacancy at \$60 per month. The position requires the giving of instruction to and the care of boys in an industrial school, and only those so qualified should apply.

STRENGTH OF LABOR UNIONS.

Commissioner Lynch of the New York department of labor reports that there are in the world 14,113,611 trade union members, an increase of 1,100,607 in a year. The larger memberships are:

Great Britain and Ireland.....	3,993,769
Germany.....	3,213,586
United States.....	2,604,701
France.....	1,027,057
Italy.....	971,667
Austria.....	532,970
Australia.....	433,224

The biggest American unions are connected with transportation, 667,845. Next come building and stone working, 543,460, and mines and quarries, 423,300.

American unions raised in 1913 \$14,139,328. Nearly \$9,000,000 were expended in death benefits; only \$3,500,000 for strikes. The \$1,355,000 used for sick benefits seems relatively small, but not all unions make such allowances. The Typographical Union paid \$242,650 in old-age pensions.

Names unfamiliar here occur in foreign classification—Czech unions in Austria, rival Socialist and Christian unions in Belgium and Germany. Hirsch-Duncker unions in the latter country. In Holland the Christian unions are evenly divided into Protestant and Catholic.

British unions spend \$19,000,000 a year—one-third for strikes—and have \$5,000,000 in accumulated funds.

The abilities of man have not been exhausted; nothing has been done by him that cannot be better done; there is no effort of (natural) science or art that may not be exceeded, no depth of philosophy that cannot be deeper sounded, no flight of imagination that may not be passed by strong and soaring wing.—W. Aytoun.

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